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Reportage on Chernobyl Accident Continues

Council of Ministers Message

PM010902 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 86 Second Edition p 3

["From the USSR Council of Ministers" — *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* headline]

[Text] Work to eliminate the consequences of the accident continues at the Chernobyl atomic power station. As a result of the measures taken in the past 24 hours, the emanation of radioactive substances decreased, and the radiation levels in the area of the atomic power station and the settlement at the station lowered.

Measurements taken by specialists using control equipment show that the chain reaction of fission of nuclear fuel is not taking place, the reactor is shut down.

Work is under way to clean polluted sections of the adjoining locality. Specialized units supplied with the necessary up-to-date equipment and effective means are doing this work.

Some news agencies in the West are spreading the rumours that thousands of people, allegedly, perished during the accident at the atomic power station. It has already been reported that, in reality, two persons died. Only 197 people were hospitalized; 49 of them were discharged from the hospital after a medical examination. Enterprises, collective farms, and state farms and institutions are functioning normally.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1713 GMT on 30 April transmits a similar report adding the following paragraph:

x x x

The Council of Ministers of the Ukraine reported that according to the governmental commission the radiation situation at the Chernobyl atomic power station and in the adjoining locality is improving. The state of the air basin over the remaining territory of the Kiev region and the city of Kiev evokes no concern. The quality of the drinking water, as well as of the water in rivers and water reservoirs is in keeping with the standards. Constant observations are conducted over the status of the environment.]

Ukrainian Announcement

LD301630 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1545 GMT 30 Apr 86

["Announcement by the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers" — announcer-read]

[Text] In connection with the accident [avariya] at the Chernobyl AES, party and local soviet bodies are [words indistinct] of the environment in the city of Kiev and Kiev Oblast.

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers reports that according to data from the government commission the radiation situation at the power station and in the surrounding area is now improving. People living in the AES settlement and in neighboring populated areas have been evacuated to safety zones. Appropriate measures are being adopted to eliminate the consequences of the accident, and social and prophylactic measures are being carried out.

The state of the atmosphere in the rest of the oblast's territory and in the city of Kiev does not give cause for alarm. The quality of drinking water and that of water in rivers and reservoirs corresponds to the norms. The state of the environment is being constantly monitored.

Situation Updated

LD011138 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1123 GMT 1 May 86

["From the USSR Council of Ministers" — TASS heading]

[Text] Moscow, 1 May (TASS) — During 30 April, work continued at Chernobyl atomic power station in carrying out a series [kompleks] of technical measures. Radioactivity has fallen by one-third to one-half on the territory of the AES and the power station settlement.

Work is being carried out to deactivate contaminated sections adjacent to the territory of the AES.

Aid continues to be given to those who were affected, among whom 18 are in serious condition.

There are no foreign citizens among those affected.

TV Shows Photograph of Chernobyl

LD301745 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Commentator Aleksandr Galkin reports over still photograph of Chernobyl atomic power station — from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] We are now going to show you a photograph taken by one of the officials of Chernobyl atomic power station a short time after the accident. [Video shows still photograph of power station building with half of the building burnt out; the central chimney and other half of the building are intact.]

As you can see for yourself, there is no gigantic destruction or fires, as some Western agencies write. Similarly, there are not thousands of dead.

Indeed, the inhabitants in adjacent settlements have been evacuated. Although the radiation level has decreased over the past 24 hours, the norm has not yet been reached around the station. I would remind you that special units are cleansing radioactive pollution from the adjacent area and that the work of enterprises, collective farms, state farms, and institutions in the locality is proceeding normally.

An accident has happened, but to exaggerate its scale and spread ridiculous rumors, as some bourgeois mass information media are

doing, is hardly the appropriate thing to do.

We shall continue to inform you about the state of affairs at Chernobyl atomic power station and about the progress of work on eliminating the consequences of the accident.

Follow-up Action Reported

LD010906 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0001 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] In previous broadcasts we reported a statement by the Soviet Government that an accident had taken place at Chernobyl nuclear power station, 130 kilometers north of Kiev. Two people were killed.

According to preliminary data, because of the accident in one of the areas of the No 4 power generating unit, a part of the building housing the reactor was destroyed and radioactive substances escaped. The three other power generating units were not damaged. They have been shut down and are being kept in reserve.

A government commission is working at the site and priority measures have been taken to deal with the effects of the accident. The inhabitants of the nuclear power station's settlement and three nearby populated centers have been evacuated. Radiation at the power station and the surrounding areas has been stabilized. Victims are undergoing medical treatment.

Death Count Reiterated

LD301723 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1545 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Summary from poor reception] Concerning the accident at the AES: "Some agencies in the West are spreading rumors that thousands of people were supposedly killed during the accident at the atomic power station. As has already been reported, in fact only two people died. (?197) were (?put under observation). Of those, 49 left the hospital following checkups. The work of enterprises, collective and state farms, and establishments is going on as normal."

'Unofficial Sources' Explanation

LD010824 Hamburg DPA in German 0524 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 1 May (DPA) — A correspondent in the ARD [West German television] studio in Moscow reports he has learned the first details of the causes of the Chernobyl nuclear power disaster from unofficial sources in Moscow. According to them, there is said to have been a sudden, so far unexplained, loss of current. This put important sets of machinery out of action.

According to his information, an emergency electricity supply was switched on immediately, but failed. The central cooling pump failed as a result of this loss of current. It was not possible to start the replacement pump and overheating took place in the reactor in a very short time. This situation led to an overconcentration of hydrogen and caused an explosion. A fire, which is apparently not yet under control, broke out because of this.

According to the same sources, there was a core meltdown in one of the fuel rods in the block of reactors. The destruction to the building of the block of reactors stemmed from the explosion, while the radioactive radiation came from the core meltdown of the fuel element.

The government commission that has been set up is said to have informed the Soviet leadership that the consequences of the accident would be brought under control in the next few days. Supplies of drinking water for Kiev are not endangered as the melted fuel element did not penetrate underground.

Estimate of Possible Damage

LD301728 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Telephone interview with Mikhail Stern of Satellitbild (Satellite Pictures) company of Kiruna by Jan Magnerud on 30 April — recorded]

[Text] [Magnerud] It is just possible that there are two [word indistinct] reactors that suffered a melted core. We have just been in touch with the company Satellitbild in Kiruna, which has been taking (?pictures) of the nuclear powerplant at Chernobyl. All day long they have been processing the satellite pictures in a computer; what they can now clearly make out is two [word indistinct] red areas inside the power plant.

[Stern] The [word indistinct] we have picked out (?show) different pictures of the — or from the same point, we have picked out different [word indistinct] and combined them so that [word indistinct] is possible. If one shows the combination in its natural colors, so to speak, one could say there is (?clear) blue smoke from the nuclear power building itself. If one then goes over to (?medium-) infra-red and (?over-) infra-red pictures, one can clearly identify the buildings and one can still see the smoke. One sees a very intense point of light, which could be interpreted as a fire right inside the plume of smoke. In addition, we have [word indistinct] pictures [words indistinct], which means one can see the source of heat. That way the resolution is somewhat poorer, but one can see (?it is said) that there are two melted cores, and if this is so, one could interpret these. We have two points of light inside the nuclear power building itself — one slightly stronger and one slightly less strong — the one that is slightly less strong could be interpreted as partially covered by the (?works) itself.

[Magnerud] Are these red points clearly distinct from each other?

[Stern] Yes.

[Magnerud] So this might mean that two reactors were affected by core melt?

[Stern] Well, we are not experts on nuclear power and we cannot interpret the pictures that way, but with the help of the information we have obtained from some people who know a bit more about nuclear power, it can be interpreted as [words indistinct]

Information on Casualties

LD301623 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Philippe Realtien has finally managed to contact the French teacher who is in Kiev. He [not further identified] has managed to gather some information by meeting energy technicians in Kiev. The technicians first talked to him about the number of victims.

This French national has just told me that there were in fact 250 victims, who were the night shift working overnight between Friday and Saturday at the Chernobyl power station where the accident took place. It seems that it was these 250 people who perished when the building where they worked collapsed.

He gave more information on the fire. The fire which spread on the night of Friday to Saturday was only put out last night, according to the information he has. Naturally, he was unable to visit the spot, the zone is completely prohibited.

People have not been evacuated, as was first believed. It seems there are 200,000 inhabitants in the disaster area and the Russians have asked them to stay in place. Thus, these people are not being evacuated. The wounded, for example, and people closest to the power station are the only ones to have been evacuated to Kiev. Some of these 200,000 people have been invited to go to the hospitals closest to Chernobyl for decontamination tests. Some of them are being washed over internally and externally at these hospitals, and the hospital authorities have problems with the water. As you know, the water comes from the Dnieper, the river on which the power station stands and which is contaminated. Apparently, this water is being used for internal and external washing; the water is then recovered and put in tanks. Apparently, this is causing problems.

Another piece of information is that the Americans have apparently also been contacted to assess the extent of the damage on the spot.

As for the town of Kiev, which is the third largest town in the USSR, for the moment everything seems normal. People are chatting and preparing for May Day; the weather is good. People are out and about, buying milk in the dairies, drinking water — apparently, tap water has not been prohibited. However, certain people have been passing the word around and are not drinking the water anymore.

As for the French people there, and the university teacher to whom I spoke on the phone, they are leaving for Moscow this evening following a request from the French Embassy, but simply as a precaution. He has been told to leave his things because he will be able to go back.

It was explained to him that the wind blew the radioactive cloud northwards and the Kiev population is not at risk. There is one small detail — he saw lines of buses coming from the Chernobyl power station. So apparently, at the moment, there is no panic on the streets of Kiev.

500 Dead Reported

AU301748 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 30 (AFP) — French students recently in Kiev quoted a Soviet medical source Wednesday as saying more than 500 people were killed in the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. They also quoted the source as saying that an entire section of a hospital in Kiev, 133 kilometres (83 miles) south of the plant, had been turned into a sterile zone for the treatment of children exposed to radiation.

The students, including eight at Kiev University and a group of 23 on a tour from a college in Lyons, southeastern France, also quoted Soviet sources as saying the accident occurred Friday evening.

The situation in Kiev was normal, they said, and people could be seen swimming and fishing Wednesday in the Dnieper river, which flows through Kiev after joining the Pripyat river, which runs north of the Chernobyl reactor. Sophie Guillerm, a Russian language student at Kiev University, said, however, that some Soviet teachers had "asked their students not to swim or fish in the river."

She said that on Tuesday morning, Soviet students had been told to have their internal passports (identity cards) with them. "In the event of an alert," she said, "an evacuation into the city's bomb shelters and subway stations was planned."

Kiev Prepares for May Day

LD301928 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 30 April, in its "Vremya" program, carries a 2-and 1/2 minute Moscow television correspondent's report on how the city of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, is preparing for the celebrations marking May Day. Noting that the city is greeting the first of May with brilliant colors everywhere, she adds that the well-known Kiev chestnut trees have blossomed as if to order. She then points out the October Revolution Square and the city's main street, where the first ranks of May Day marchers and front-ranking collectives of light industry enterprises of Kiev will pass.

The correspondent then goes on to describe a 30 April visit to the Oktyabr sewing works, noting the elegant dresses made there. She also speaks about the above-plan production in other knitwear factories. The Moscow television correspondent then meets with one of the weaver's from a silk combine at the end of her working day — the weaver is also a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The weaver stresses that great attention is being given to consumer goods at the combine, and efforts are underway to improve the quality of their fabrics. The weaver then talks about her festive mood, because she feels they will be able to continue the work pace established before May Day and they will be able to meet their socialist obligations. The weaver goes on to express her wishes for peace and happiness, and congratulates everyone on the May Day holiday.

(Video shows portrait of Lenin with flowers in the foreground; chestnut trees; aerial view of square; girl carrying tulips; women

walking, looking cheerful; children among tulips; interior of knitwear factory with dresses and women at work; and interview with weaver on square in front of fountain]

Construction Problems Noted

WA301640 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Z. Gurskaya entitiled: "Partners in Debt: the Discipline of Deliveries]

[Text] Pripyat, Kievskaya Oblast — The A. Ryazanov brigade got together for a serious talk during the lunch break. There was no cause for self-reproach. They took few breaks and worked hard during the day. But the schedule for assembly of the lid was not being met. Where was the time going?

The brigade leader calculated that about two man-hours were being spent just on adjusting the lid plates, closures, and collar beams. On the larger scale of the entire construction site, a lot of time is lost due to negligence by the suppliers and irresponsibility and untimely work on the part of other concerned parties upon whom the pace of work depends for this year's start-up site: the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant imeni V.I. Lenin.

Four of the thousand-megawatt units of the AES are currently supplying the country with electric power. The fifth power unit will be next. All the working strength and knowledge of the workers is now being expended on its construction.

By a decision of a commission of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the fifth power unit of the Chernobyl nuclear plant will be ready for use in 1986. Large amounts of capital must still be invested in the complex. This is the first task put before the collective. Moreover, the project must be completed with the lowest construction stockpile ever, according to V. Kizim, the head of the construction administration for the Chernobyl AES and a Hero of Socialist Labor, at a meeting of the town's economic party activists. Thus, even a small setback can threaten the final product.

The real path to fulfilling the assignment on schedule is an increase in personal responsibility for everyone, production and labor discipline, and quick, timely deliveries of metal products, construction materials, equipment, and instruments. If the A. Ryazanov, S. Kosyanchuk, V. Bokov, and other brigades, exemplars of selfless labor who are now working on the instrument control section — the "hot point" of the unit — must do without the pneumatic and steam pipes and cables that they need, then further progress on the unit is impossible.

The construction site is very short of scale, an additive to heavy concrete — according to a worker in the material-technical supply division, R. Schmidt. It is essential for completing the unit. Assembly work has also been interrupted due to insufficient supplies of steel, from which the reinforcement bolts for the deck on the main body are made. Pipe deliveries have ceased. Some of the suppliers are: the Nikopolskiy Yuzhno-Trubnyy Plant, Zaporozhye Steel, the Pobeda Irpensk Combine, the Staykovskiy Construction Materials Plant, and the Pridneprovskiy Reinforced Concrete Products Plant.

We are not only talking about the supply of materials and products that are currently scheduled for delivery but about supplies that have not been delivered in the past. It is because of these debts that we are now so hard pressed to meet schedules. The question of timeliness of deliveries is still at issue. Unfortunately, it is not uncommon for workers to either "sit on bare soldering" or to be surrounded by too much material. This leads to damage, breakage, and consequently, disorder that is inadmissable on any site, let alone at a nuclear power station.

The party committee at the site has made working contacts with supply plants one of the main working points this year. However, these contacts are often one-sided. Not all of the construction workers' partners are strictly following their negotiated contracts. Therefore, the A. Ryazanov brigade and other collectives must while away minutes and hours instead of wholeheartedly devoting themselves to fulfilling the assignment.

Moscow Children Warned

LD010928 Hamburg DPA in German 0906 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 May (DPA) — Children in Moscow schools have been told by their teachers to peel fruit and vegetables carefully before eating them. As was also heard from Soviet sources today, the girls and boys had been told that they should also tell their parents to do the same. The recommendation is explained with the remark that large quantities of rat poison had been discovered on fruits and vegetables in the fruit wholesale sector. This poison could cause illnesses.

Western observers in Moscow do not rule out the possibility that this safety measure is linked to the reactor disaster in the Ukranian town of Chernobyl.

Blackout Imposed on Western TV Satellites

LD301727 Hamburg DPA in German 1631 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr (DPA) — The Soviet authorities today told Western television correspondents in Moscow that from 1-4 May they cannot transmit filmed reports from Moscow to their home networks. Even correspondents who days ago booked a line to carry television reports on the Red Square May Day parade and who had been promised facilities have now been refused.

Western circles in Moscow connect the suprise Soviet decision with the Charnobyl reactor disaster. They think that the USSR may want to make it more difficult to report on the accident. One of the correspondents said the State Committee for Television and Radio (Gosteleradio) merely told him that Soviet television will have no lines available until 4 May because they will be needed by the USSR's Central Television Service.

Observers in Moscow regard the Soviet decision as unusual, since in recent years television reporters have been able to transmit their reports on the May Day celebrations without Moscow's Ostankino television center causing any problems. In the USSR 1 May has been extended by three additional working days until

4 May. [as received]

'Technical Reasons' Cited
HK010912 Hong Kong AFP in English 0907 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 1 (AFP) — Western TV satellite links from Moscow will be unavailable at least until next Monday, after being blacked out Wednesday, a reliable source said Thursday. Most TV correspondents suspected a Soviet wish to curtail reports following the Ukraine nuclear accident last Saturday. But the official explanation was "technical reasons."

No TV pictures have been sent by satellite from Moscow, either to the United States or Western Europe, since Wednesday. No immediate Western TV coverage was possible of Thursday's annual Soviet May Day ceremonies.

Traditional May Day Celebrations Begin in Red Square
LD010615 Moscow TASS in English 0606 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 1 TASS — The traditional demonstration on the occasion of the May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working people, marked today, began at the Red Square in Moscow.

The demonstrators warmly greeted General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, other party leaders and statesmen.

Celebration Described
LD010725 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 1 TASS — The May Day demonstration began at the Red Square in Moscow today.

The square is traditionally in a festive apparel, in proletarian red-letter day attributes. A glowing panel with "May Day", inscribed on it, is seen like a sheet from a calendar of history. The USSR's national flag is fluttering, framed with the flags of 15 union republics. Their emblems are on the Kremlin Wall.

From all parts of the square one can see portraits of the leaders of the proletariat — Marx, Engels, Lenin. They are framed by the main slogans of the day reaffirming the devotion of the Soviet people to the teaching of scientific communism.

These slogans run: "Forward by the Leninist course of the 27th CPSU Congress, along the lines of communist creation and peace", "Progress in science and technology is the call of time", "The social sphere should be developed at an accelerated rate", "For consolidation of peace and security of the peoples", "We shall prevent militarisation of outer space", and the word "Peace" is reiterated many times, in different languages.

The Muscovites and the guests of the capital greeted with applause the leaders of the Communist Party and statesmen.

The Kremlin chimes struck ten. Fanfares were played. Loudspeakers solemnly hailed the May Day.

"Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union". Thousands of voices joined in with a unanimous "Hurrah". Young Pioneers ran to the rostrum of the mausoleum. They presented to the leaders of the Communist Party and statesmen flowers and red bows.

The May Day celebrations are attended by delegations of the trade union movement from more than 100 countries, representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, other international organizations.

The hosts of the celebrations — thousands of the working people of Moscow are marching through the Red Square. Moscow narrates today about the first accomplishments in implementation of plans of the new five-year period.

It is exactly 100 years this day since May 1, 1886 when American workers marched in streets of Chicago with red banners to defend their rights. This holiday, which was won in struggle, which was paid for in blood, now belongs to all who are now upholding freedom, equality and fraternity.

The May Day demonstration continued for about two hours.

Television Coverage

LD010620 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0550 GMT on 1 May begins live coverage of the May Day celebrations from Red Square. Announcers Igor Kirillov and Anna Shatilova introduce the program at 0551 GMT, standing in red square. Video shots of Red Square from various angles follow. At 0553 foreign guests are seen in the crowd, and a feature is broadcast recalling the origin of May Day as a workers' festival, including archival film of Lenin in Red Square.

The camera returns to Red Square showing more crowd scenes, and at 0559 GMT Gorbachev and Gromyko lead the Soviet leadership onto the mauseleum. Gorbachev is seen walking the length of the podium, waving to the crowds.

At 0600 GMT a float is seen in the square, followed by a long shot of the Soviet leadership. Children approach the leaders and present red ribbons; Gorbachev is seen speaking with a small child. The Soviet leaders then wave with the children among them.

In shots of the Lenin Mauseleum thus far, the following Soviet leaders are seen from right to left on screen: Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Ligachev, Solomentsev, and Zaykov.

At 0605 GMT workers' floats are seen in the square, followed by an interview with a Soviet worker.

There is a shot of Soviet leaders showing from left to right: Sokolov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Ryzhkov. It is followed by shots of workers walking through the square carrying banners, flowers, ballons, and placards with pictures of Soviet leaders, while loudspeakers broadcast songs and May Day slo-

gans. This is followed with a still of a leading worker against a Red Square background, while an announcer elaborates on his labor feat.

A panning shot of the leadership at 0617 GMT shows the line-up on Lenin Mauseleum from right to left on the screen as follows: Yakovlev; Demichev; Dobrynin; Zimyanin; Talyzin; Medvedev; Biryukova; Razumovskiy; Dolgikh, with an individual standing behind him; Yeltsin; Shevardnadze; Aliyev; Chebrikov; Vorotnikov; Zaykov; Solomentsev; Ligachev; Ryzhkov; Gromyko; Gorbachev; Sokolov;Akhromeyev; Kulikov; Lizichev; Maksimov; Ivanovskiy; Koldunov; Yefimov; Chernavin; Kurkotkin; Gorshkov.

At 0621 GMT the television carries shot of workers, interspersed with brief shots of leaders and a brief close-up of Gorbachev smiling and waving to the crowds.

Then interviews with leading workers are broadcast, followed by more shots of floats in Red Square. Then more workers are interviewed. Clips of Gagarin's space flight are shown, and an interview with former cosmonaut Lieutenant General Titov is broadcast recalling the importance of that event. There is an audio link-up with cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev, during which Titov is seen as well as other shots of Red Square. A brief panning shot of Soviet military leaders is followed by various interviews with workers and foreign guests interspersed with shots of floats and banners. A banner is shown saying: Hands off Libya. It is followed by archival film of previous May Day celebrations.

The camera returns to Red Square at 0703 GMT showing a float with the slogan: No to star wars.

There is another panning shot of the leadership atop the Lenin Mausoleum at 0707 GMT showing from right to left: Yakovlev; Dobrynin; Zimyanin; Biryukova; Medvedev; Razumovskiy; Demichev; Talyzin; Kapitonov; Nikonov; Yeltsin; Shevardnadze; Aliyev; Chebrikov; Vorotnikov; Zaykov; Solomentsev; Ligachev; Ryzhkov; Dolgikh, who is standing slightly behind and between Ligachev and Ryzhkov conferring together; Gromyko; Gorbachev; Sokolov; Akhromeyev; Kulikov; Lizichev; Maksimov; Ivanovskiy; Koldunov; Yefimov; Chernavin; Kurkotkin; and Gorshkov.

At 0713 GMT interviews with various foreign guests are broadcast, followed by a brief shot of a single file of marching uniformed men. At 0726 GMT Kirillov interviews a new hero of socialist labor.

There is a brief shot of Sokolov and Gorbachev at 0724 GMT followed by a brief shot of Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Ryzhkov on the mausoleum and a long shot of the leadership waving to the crowds. Gorbachev is then seen waving to the crowds.

Young people perform calisthenics and form the pattern "CPSU." They then form the letters XXVII, which is followed by long shots of the leadership applauding.

A panning shot of the leaders on top the Lenin Mausoleum follows and the young people are seen marching from the square.

Aerial shots of the Kremlin follow at 0737 GMT.

Participants in Celebrations

LD011025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The inhabitants of the towns and villages of our great union of fraternal peoples, who have been taking part in festive parades, expressed their determination to devote all their efforts, experience, and knowledge to the cause of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

Participants in the demonstrations were warmly greeted in Leningrad by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom; in Kiev, by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; in Minsk, by Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; in Alma-Ata, by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee.

Participants in the festive parades were also warmly greeted by party and local soviet leaders of the Union republics in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikstan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

Zaykov Visits Tula Oblast; Meets With People

PM011126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Stay in Tula Oblast"]

[Text] L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Tula Oblast 28-29 April. During his stay the oblast party organization's tasks in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were examined.

Questions linked with sharply increasing production volume in the 12th 5-Year Plan and improving output quality and labor productivity were discussed at the party obkom with the participation of bureau members, chiefs of obkom departments, leaders of local party and soviet organs, and senior officials from a number of ministries and departments. The need to step up the attention paid to social questions was stressed. Tula Oblast must make more efficient use of its immense economic potential in order to resolutely overcome lags and scale qualitatively new heights in implementing the tasks set by the party.

At the "Azot" Production Association in Shchekino the progress of the fulfillment of the party and government resolutions aimed at protecting the environment in the vicinity of the L.N. Tolstoy "Yasnaya Polyana" museum estate was examined. The fate of this national monument is of concern to the general public.

Reports were heard from Yu. Davydov and G. Vinokurov, general directors of the "Azot" Association and "Tulachermet" Scientific Production Association respectively, and from A. Meshcheryakov, director of the Shchekino GRES. Reporting on the work done, they gave assurances that the party and government resolutions aimed at saving pearls of Russian culture for future generations would undoubtedly be fulfilled.

The main ways of accelerating scientific and technical progress, automating plants, and equipping them with electronics were discussed at the Tula Firearms Plant and the Precision Machine-Building Plant. Great attention was devoted to increasing aid to group "B" industry machine-building enterprises. The need to increase output of jacquard looms and new-generation automated hosiery machines was particularly noted. The use of this equipment will make it possible to increase output of high-quality goods and to saturate the domestic market with them.

The enterprise workers and inhabitants of Tula and other cities in the oblast with whom L.N. Zaykov met spoke of their unanimous support for the party's domestic and foreign policy and the course of the 27th CPSU Congress, and their resolve to achieve an acceleration in the country's socioeconomic development through shock work. The questions of improving discipline and unity of words and deeds were acutely posed. The oblast's working people stated their desire to step up the struggle against negligence, parasitism, and drunkenness and to overcome everything hampering rapid progress.

Problems that must be urgently resolved in order to improve the efficiency of capital construction in Tula Oblast and to comprehensively solve social problems figured prominently in the conversations. The task was set of more actively building up capacities at existing construction organizations and developing housing construction by economic means using enterprises' efforts and means. Labor collectives were also oriented toward strengthening subsidiary farms, which will make it possible to improve food supplies to machine builders, chemical workers, and miners.

During the trip around the city wreaths were laid at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Monument and the monument to the defenders of Tula in the Great Patriotic War years.

L.N. Zaykov was accompanied by Yu.I. Litvintsev, first secretary of Tula CPSU Obkom, and N.T. Sinegubov, chairman of Tula Oblispolkom.

Address at Chemical Plant

PM010903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 86
First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Masses' Living Creativity — the Decisive Force for Acceleration"]

[Text] Novomoskovsk (Tula Oblast), 29 Apr — L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, began his visit to Tula Oblast with a trip to one of the country's leading chemical enterprises — the V.I. Lenin Azot production association.

He visited many production sectors, where he met with workers and specialists. In detailed conversations, questions of developing the enterprise on the basis of scientific and technical progress and ways of accelerating its modernization and the introduction of leading technologies were discussed. This will enable Azot to work more intensively and to increase the production of high quality mineral fertilizers and other output that the national economy needs at lower cost.

On 28 April L.N. Zaykov met with the working people of the Azot production association. Addressing those present, he said:

At our meeting today we are examining questions which profoundly affect the vital interests of literally every working person, every Soviet person. In essence we are continuing the discussion that began at the 27th party congress and discussing the ideas and problems that it raised in relation to the specific conditions and tasks of your oblast, city, and association.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches great significance to the organization of the development of all postcongress work. As was stressed in the Central Committee Political Report to the congress, "all our plans will remain hanging in the air if they leave people indifferent, if we do not know how to arouse the masses' labor and social activeness, their energy and initiative." To channel the creative potential of the people, of every labor collective, into the resolution of the new tasks — that is the main condition of the successful fulfillment of the congress' intentions today.

The crucial time that the country is now living through began with the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, which elaborated the bases of the party's policy line and answered the vital questions posed by life itself. Many of these burning questions have accumulated.

It must be said that in the course of preparations for the Central Committee April Plenum, not only economic leaders but also certain theorists of the political economy of socialism expressed ideas to the effect that it is necessary to wait a while, to pull up the rearguard, to gather strength, to await a more favorable demographic situation, and only then to make a rapid spurt along the path of communist building.

As is known the party Central Committee did not support these sentiments. The decisions of the Central Committee April Plenum and the conference held in June (last year) at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and the program documents with which the party approached its 27th congress substantiated and developed the concept of comprhensive intensification of the country's socioeconomic development and set a firm course of acceleration.

The creative, businesslike tone of the congress' work was set above all by the Central Committee Political Report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev.

Honesty and directness; the truth about our errors; sharp criticism of stagnation phenomena, inertia and bureaucracy, and ostentation and self-glorification; and the demand to resolutely and uncompromisingly eradicate negative phenomena in soci-

ety's life and avoid the repetition of past mistakes — those are the characteristic features of the Political Report, features that determined the atmosphere at the party forum. That was precisely the kind of congress that our party and all the people needed during this complex, critical period. It is a response to the challenge of the times.

The center of the congress' attention and the core of all its documents was the strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. This course permeates all the party's activity since the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and has met with the unanimous approval and warm support of Soviet people.

The congress defined the main targets which our country must reach by the end of this century.

The main means of achieving these objectives, as was stressed at the 27th party congress, is scientific and technical progress. The task set is to carry out a profound modernization of the national economy and a renewal of the machinery part of fixed capital on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology and to bring about a breakthrough in the vanguard avenues of scientific and technical progress and a restructuring of the economic machinery and the management system.

It is now necessary to understand clearly that we have no alternative, no option than to fulfill the congress decisions. We cannot avoid the urgent problems.

In a comparatively short time many practical steps have been taken to implement the decisions adopted. The essence of the changes is to switch our attention from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, from interim results to end results, from the expansion of fixed capital to its renewal, from the buildup of fuel and raw material resources to the improvement of their utilization and the rapid development of science-intensive sectors and of the production and social infrastructure. The speaker went on to dwell on the priority avenues of the concentration of material, financial, and labor resources. It is already possible, he noted, to speak of some results. Industry is largely going over to a two-tier management system. Links between science and production have strengthened.

At the present stage of development in the country's economy the role of the machine-building complex is increasing considerably and becoming a key factor. Machine building creates the machinery part of fixed production capital — the instruments of labor — and thereby determines to a decisive degree the potential for technical progress.

As you know, a special resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the development of machine building through the year 2000 has been adopted. The task set is to renounce the philosophy of following the lead of others and to go over to the path of creating and assimilating fundamentally new machinery, the best in the world.

The wide use of electronics and the comprehensive automation of production are coming to the fore. Specific targets have been set for the elaboration and assimilation of computer technology and the development of a component base.

Particular attention must be directed toward the retooling and updating of production on the basis of the introduction of progressive manufacturing equipment, automated production complexes, rotary lines, computer technology, and so forth. In this context particular significance is attached to the accelerated development in every sector of its own machine-building base and tool-building shops oriented toward the production of high productivity, high quality tools, rigs, and adaptations.

The congress decisions assign an important role to sector science and to increasing the efficiency and output of scientific research institutes and design bureaus.

Great hopes for accelerating and increasing the efficiency of the labor of scientists, engineers, and technicians are pinned on the experiment to provide incentives for the labor of designers and technologists and to increase their responsibility for the end result. A total of 48 machine-building enterprises and organizations took part in this experiment. Quite good results were obtained. It is regrettable that given such obvious positive results in the experiment, the expansion of its application has been unjustifiably delayed. This is largely explained by the fact that certain leaders of enterprises and organizations who were for a long time brought up on different demands and have gotten out of the habit are afraid to assume responsibility and are avoiding making decisions, trying to transfer the responsibility to a higher level of leadership. Some people cannot get rid of the corrosive, harmful habit of living according to the principle "lie low, or they will dump something else on you;" they say give me a target and I will fulfill it, but it is not worth taking any risks.

The party Central Committee requires ministries, departments, and local party organs to display the maximum initiative, seek nonstandard ways of solving urgent problems, and take a reasonable risk if necessary. The principled approaches are well known and were set forth in the Central Committee Political Report to the congress. They must be interpreted in relation to every sector and every enterprise.

The days are gone when no significance was attached to how much things cost, what the quality of output was, what the price was, and how progress was secured. Unfortunately, quality and the technical and economic standard of articles are still vulnerable points in our economy.

The question of improving product quality, the speaker went on, is not only economic, but political. It is ultimately a question of more fully satisfying public requirements. The problem of quality is a task for the whole people, and can only be resolved by the efforts of the whole people.

One tried and tested way of improving product quality and reliability is the wide application of new, high-durability composite materials. Here the role and responsibility of our chemical industry is increasing, perhaps, more than ever before. L.N. Zaykov went on to speak of the reserves that the sector and the national economy as a whole possess in this respect.

In a word, he said, the tasks facing us are large-scale and very

complex. In order to fulfill them it is necessary, as the congress instructions demand, to resolutely restructure the work style and increase the responsibility of every component and every leader. There is no time to waste. We must put a stop to sluggishness.

It is necessary to wage a more energetic struggle against disorderliness, take strict administratieve and party proceedings against those guilty of thwarting the fulfillment of state plans, targets, and pledges for savings and thrift, and ensure the strictest observance of contract discipline.

I would like once again to draw your attention to the great significance of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant association's initiative, approved by the party Central Committee, on amending the control figures for the 12th 5-Year Plan. This is an example of the combination of state interests and the labor collective's interests. The acceleration of the resolution of urgent economic and social problems presupposes precisely this approach. It opens up scope for the human factor, for people's creative activeness, and gives every working person the opportunity to display his knowledge, experience, and professional skill.

Today, as M.S. Gorbachev stressed, the masses' living creativity is the decisive force for acceleration. This meaningful, militant slogan of the day must be a firm law in the activity of every labor collective.

The revolutionary, combat, and labor history of Tula and Tula Oblast is rich in events. The motherland has assessed on their merits the combat and labor feats of the people of Tula. Tula City bears the lofty title of Hero City, while the oblast has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

The party Central Committee attaches great significance to the further development of the economy and the social sphere in Tula Oblast. Large-scale, developed industry is concentrated here — machine building, chemical and petrochemical industry, ferrous metallurgy, power. The Shchekino method was born on Tula's soil and gave rise to a mighty upsurge in labor productivity in many sectors of the economy. Your workers make such remarkable things that we have every right to say that the traditions of Tula's Lefty are alive and developing today [reference to Leskov's story "Lefty" ("Levsha") in which a lefthander from Tula makes a mechanical performing flea].

However, I think you will agree that we are not here to talk about achievements and successes. They are common knowledge. In assessing what has been achieved by the tough yardstick of the 27th congress requirements. it must be said frankly that the people of Tula must work, work, and work. However, as the results of work in the first quarter of this year show, things are improving only slowly, not as the times require.

Look what happens. In terms of volumne indicators. the plan targets for the quarter were fulfilled, but the rate of industrial output growth is below the union average. The plan for output sales taking delivery contracts into account was not fulfilled by one in three enterprises. The oblast's fuel and light industry worked unsatisfactorily.

I would particularly like to draw attention to the complex situation in capital construction, which, unfortunately, is not improving, despite every effort.

Housing construction is proceeding poorly. Even the reduced targets for the first quarter were not fulfilled: Only 5 percent of the annual plan for housing was built.

Why am I focusing your attention on this? The point is that in your oblast the situation in the social sphere is highly unfavorable. A large number of people at the enterprises need to improve their housing conditions.

Substantial work lies ahead to radically improve the ecological situation. The CPSU Central Committee dealt strictly with the leadership of ministries and oblast organizations for the shortcomings which occurred in the preservation of the country's national pride and monument of world culture — the Yasnaya Polyana estate-museum [Tolstoy's one-time home]. The oblast leaders tell me that this matter has now begun to be set to rights. Efforts must not be spared. The party obkom must display much greater exactingness toward economic leaders on this question.

Order must also be imposed in agriculture. It should be transferred to intensive techniques more rapidly. This is the lever that will make it possible to more successfully resolve the food problem. Measures must be taken. The oblast agro-industrial association, which has every right to become the full master in the countryside, must operate at full strength. You are receiving and will continue to receive help. But nobody is going to impose order on your behalf. This is the direct duty of party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs.

A major role in resolving the task of comprehensive intensification of production belongs to the chemical industry. It is among the most dynamic sectors and is notable for a rapid rate of development compared with industry as a whole and a high proportion of the overall volume of industrial output.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government recently approved a comprehensive program for chemicalization of the national economy for the period through the year 2000. A major role in fulfilling this program is assigned to the labor collectives of Novomskovsk city, where major chemical industry enterprises are located. A leading place among them belongs to the Novomoskovsk Azot production association — one of the country's oldest centers of the chemical industry.

Unfortunately, the Azot association has recently begun to lose its leading position in the sector. Particular concern is aroused by the fact that again in 1986 it is not planned to increase the volume of industrial output. And very low rates of production development are planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole. This goes totally against the party congress' instructions on accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

L.N. Zaykov analyzed in detail the tasks of accelerating the retooling of the association. He dwelt in detail on ways of increasing the efficiency of capital construction in Tula Oblast. This is of great significance for the successful fulfillment of socioeconomic plans for the 5-year plan. The Ministry of Industrial Construction was citicized.

We can resolve the task of acceleration, the speaker stressed, only by relying on the latest achievements of science.

But for some reason many leading achievements are not being introduced at your enterprise. I hope the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers will finally succeed in overcoming passive attitudes to the utilization of scientific achievements in practice.

The speaker went on to talk about improving the utilization of equipment and the standard of production, linking these matters with product quality, and about the influence of the human factor on the resolution of the new tasks.

We are developing the economy not for the economy's own sake, he stressed, but in order to improve Soviet people's well-being in every way. At the same time, the tasks of social development and environmental conservation, housing construction, and questions of sanitation and living conditions are being resolved only poorly at the association. The lag in the construction of health care facilities is particularly alarming, since they are much needed, including in Novomoskovsk itself.

The state gives you great assistance. But in our country it is customary to respond to the party's concern with deeds. We await such deeds from you, L.N. Zaykov said.

It is important to organize in a businesslike way socialist competition for the fulfillment of plans for the 1st year of the current 5-year plan and to develop more widely the traditions of the Stakhanovite movement and shock labor.

Dwelling on questions of the implementation of the party's foreign policy strategy elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, L.N. Zaykov stressed that the priority goal is the struggle for the implementation of the three-stage program put forward in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement. The Soviet Union has a clear idea of how to achieve this and a concrete program for work to preserve and establish peace.

In conclusion the speaker said:

The party Central Committee hopes and is confident that the Communists of the Tula party organization and the working people of the oblast and of Novomoskovsk city will do everything necessary to implement the course elaborated by the Leninist party's 27th congress.

In 2 days' time we will be marking the working people's festival of international solidarity — May Day — and later our own great day — Victory Day.

Please convey to your comrades and relatives good wishes for health and creative achievements for the motherland's sake.

The speakers at the meeting spoke of the collective's businesslike mood and its readiness to implement the course elaborated by the party of accelerating our society's socioeconomic development.

In the struggle to achieve a major breakthrough, every working person in the country is aware of his personal responsibility, the speakers said. The masses' growing activeness and creativity are mighty factors for acceleration.

Correction to Shcherbitskiy Plenum Report

The following correction applies to the article entitled "Shcherbitskiy Reports at Ukrainian CP Plenum" published on pages R 4 through R 18 of the 22 April 1986 Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* National Affairs Supplement.

Page R 8, right column, paragraph 6, lines 4 and 5 should read: "...must be fully accountable for the rational utilization of the enormous capital investments allocated to them..." (providing dropped phrase);

Page R 9, right column, last line on page should read: "...yield of winter wheat and corn in..." (correcting typoed word "wheat");

Page R 15, left column, paragraph 5, line 3 should read: "the results are still less than modest. Many..." (substituting "still less" for "little more");

Page R 16, right column, last paragraph, line 6 should read: "...strong and the weak aspects of work,..." (correcting typoed word "weak");

Page R 17, left column, paragraph 2, line 4 should read: "...the Ukraine (Comrade V.Ya. Serobaba) must exert..." (correcting initials "V.Ya.").

Uzbek Procuratorate Investigates False Reporting

GF211558 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] An interadministration coordination meeting was held in the Uzbek SSR procurator's office yesterday dedicated to matters related to the effort made to consolidate the struggle waged against theft and false accounting during the process of procuring and registering cotton and against the violation of state discipline in any other form. The leading officials of the republic's law-enforcement and Komsomol organs and from various ministries and administrations participated in the convocation.

The speakers who addressed the meeting confirmed that the forms and methods applied in the work carried out by state organs and establishments in all the domains were being reorganized in accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

The organs affiliated to the procurator's office have put to task a large group of bribers, thieves, and tricksters for their various crimes. However, the useless practice of false accounting and misappropriation has been continuing in certain economic establishments. For example, there were violations of law in the Bukhara, Dzhizak, and Surkhan Darya Oblasts and in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR at the time of cotton procurement and registration in 1985. Leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes

engaged in criminal collusion with cotton procuring (?centers) and with the employees of cotton factories to present the state plan as fulfilled. These employees drew up false reports claiming that large quantities of cotton had been procured.

The meeting drew up recommendations for the ministries and administrations for the removal of negative developments in the process of cotton cultivation and recording.

Uzbek Oblasts Receive Red Banner Awards
GF201722 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Summary] "The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Uzbek SSR Komsomol Central Committee have discussed the results of the work carried out to develop livestock breeding during the first quarter of 1986.

"The Challenge Red Banner awards of the republic's party and government were presented to the Dzhizak, Kashka Darya, and Bukhara Oblasts and to the Kara-Kalpak ASSR."

Oktyabriskiy, Papskiy, Orta-Chirchik, and Pakhtakorskiy Rayons also were presented with the Red Banner awards.

Duties of New Computer Technology Body Defined

PM301007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Section"]

[Excerpt] New Committee

An all-union USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science has been set up by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a "Resolution on Improving Coordination of Work in the Sphere of Computer Technology and on Improving the Efficiency of Its Use" with the aim of technically reequipping national economic sectors and accelerating scientific and technical progress based on the use of computers and automated systems.

This resolution places responsibility on the the USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science for pursuing an integrated technical policy and for coordinating and developing work in the country in the sphere of creating and using computers.

Its main tasks are as follows: to radically improve the technical standards of computer facilities and improve their use in the national economy; to draft the basic guidelines for developing computer technology and information science and ensure monitoring of the execution of party and government decisions on developing, producing, and utilizing computer technology; to ensure the comprehensive development of computer technology's production, scientific, and technical base in the country and resolve intersectorial tasks with the aim of satisfying to the utmost the national economy's computer technology needs.

The USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science is also charged with the following: the coordination and scientific and technical guidance of the drafting of targeted programs to enhance the efficiency with which computers are used in the national economy and the monitoring of their execution; the distribution and comprehensive centralized servicing of computer facilities; and the implementation and coordination of the work of training and retraining specialists in that sphere.

It was laid down that decisions by the committee on questions falling within its competence are binding for all ministries, departments, enterprises, establishments, and organizations.

A state inspectorate to oversee the quality of computer equipment will be organized within the committee with the aim of ensuring systematic monitoring of the quality of the computer equipment manufactured.

Lax Construction Standards at Rostov AES Criticized

PM241340 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by B. Gordeyev, leader of the State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry inspectorate at the Rostov AES, and own correspondent L. Shamardina, under the rubric "Our Correspondents at the Construction Site": "Answer Does Not Tally"]

[Text] Volgodonsk — The slogan on the wall called for the first phase of the sealed reactor casing to be concreted over ahead of schedule. But hardly had the work begun when it had to be stopped: The USSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry [Gosatomenergonadzor] inspectorate demanded that the shoddy workmanship that had been discovered — deviations from design plan and technological demands — be eradicated.

However, the report that the pledge had been fulfilled and concreting had begun had already been dispatched to all the authorities. The same thing was ceremonially reported at a conference to Ye. Kuzmichev, chief of the "Soyuzatomenergostroy" Association.

But why was the exceptional measure of halting work on a leading project at the construction site necessary? How could shoddy workmanship get through all the controls? Why did those empowered to stop it — the construction laboratory, the technical inspectors, or the acceptance commission — not stop it?

A. Romanishina, technical inspection leader at the Rostov AES construction administration, had tried beforehand to prevent the error. But in haste and for the sake of a "smooth" report, her indications were ignored. But to give a semblance of legitimacy to the violation, since the obstinate technical inspectorate chief, having discovered deviations, refused to accept the work of the installation workers, the document was signed by I. Shiryayev, the administration's chief engineer, instead of A. Romanishina.

Under a provision in force at the construction site, if the technical inspectors refuse to accept work carried out with violations, the chief engineer himself must personally participate in the repeat acceptance procedure, verify the execution of the work, and punish anyone at fault. But on this occasion there was no repeat acceptance procedure and the shoddy workmen were not brought to account. On the contrary, the chief engineer's signature on the dubious document was an attempt to support unsuitable work with the prestige of his position.

Prior to this, Gosatomenergonadzor inspectors had twice — in early and mid-February — warned the leadership and party committee at the administration that concreting should not be started until the defects in reinforcing certain main blocks had been eradicated. By sidestepping the "obstinate" technical inspection and by violating all quality control regulations the block acceptance document had been signed by the association's then leaders — former chief A. Trofimenko and former chief engineer A. Usov. Both have now been demoted. But the new leadership at the construction site is maintaining its former style: The warnings of the technical inspectors and the

Gosatomenergonadzor have again been ignored. Even worse, they have literally attempted to heap shoddy work upon shoddy work. The very deviations which sparked the entire matter have been discovered in the reinforcing cage of the casing itself.

So stopping work at a most important project is an extreme and exceptional measure, but a necessary one. Now that they have stopped, the construction workers, the planners, and the client have been forced willy-nilly to approach the problem with businesslike rather than short-term considerations.

But this is not just an individual question. How much more important it would be, in our view, to grasp why this was possible and why the entire multifaceted quality control system at the construction site failed to work.

The Gosatomenergonadzor inspectorate monitors by no means all nuclear installations — only the most important ones. Nevertheless, the last 6 months of last year alone more than 50 blatant violations of the plan, regulations, and production techniques of work were revealed. Sixteen leaders were materially punished for this. The extreme measure of stopping work was used six times in 6 months. And now the February accident has opened accounts for 1986...

And it is the same old story each time: Shoddy workmanship and incomplete work are discovered at the last moment, during acceptance, when rectification requires considerable expenditure, additional time, and heroic efforts. In order to avoid this various "sidestep" maneuvers are undertaken and attempts are made to change the opinion of the acceptance commission and even of the State Inspectorate.

In its report "The Habit of Deviation" published 11 April last year, *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* criticized the building workers at Rostov AES on this very point. Almost a year has passed since the newspaper article but there have been no notable changes for the better. Why? If the documents and certificates are to be believed there is an across-the-board quality control system at the construction site: control of equipment lists, quality control of building materials and structures; the construction laboratory, in which there are 14 officials together with experts, foremen, and section chiefs, is responsible for operational control, which makes it possible to intervene in the progress of matters until "hidden" work is revealed; acceptance control of finished structures and stages of work is assigned to the technical inspectorate; and finally control to reveal the extent and effectiveness of all the preceding types of controls is carried out by the Gosatomenergonadzor inspectorate.

There are almost too many cooks.... And yet stoppages begin at the very first stage. The equipment list administration simply does not have the skilled cadres to carry out initial control and, moreover, is not interested in doing so. Being strict on this point would mean being wholly responsible for damage to materials caused by incorrect storage at the warehouse and during transportation through the fault of Production and Technological Equipment List Administration workers themselves.

As for the construction laboratory, it had hardly started functioning at the crucial stage which the construction project had reached. The laboratory staffers have no premises, equipment, or instruments. As a result it carries out no special checks or tests of the waterproofing of water conduits, the sealing of wall panel joints, anticorrosion measures, and many other things.

Just why does the client's technical inspectorate — the management of the Rostov AES that is under construction — and the inspectorate department of the planners — the Gorkiy department of "Atomteploelektroproyekt" — not show the proper demandingness and principledness? Because they fear that the same demandingness will be applied to them.

And they have reason to be afraid. There have long been dozens of mistakes, amendments, alterations, and adjustments in blueprints during construction. Are the "offended" construction workers suddenly introducing the proper initial control of the design estimates they are receiving? And the client, if he shows the proper demandingness toward the construction workers, has himself to be wholly responsible for the provision in complete sets, safekeeping, and quality of the equipment provided for installation. For such "delicate" reasons the planner, client, and subcontractor are mutually obliging on questions of quality. And in a difficult situation the traces can be covered up...in concrete.

For alongside the signature of administration Chief Engineer I. Shiryayev on the very document permitting the concreting of the casing that had been completed with violations, there are the signatures of AES management Chief Engineer D. Renev and project Chief Engineer V. Kasatkin. A most crucial decision has been based not on verification or on additional calculations, which were simply nonexistent, but just like that — on the basis of departmental solidarity. Indeed, the client, the subcontractor, and the design institute are the "offspring" of a single ministry...

Was this not why the reply of the Ministry of Power and Electrification to *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*'s aforementioned critical article states: "The technical inspectorate created at the Rostov AES construction site and the control it carries out have made it possible to significantly improve the quality of the projects under construction and to streamline the control system in construction and installation subunits as a whole."

But there have been more, not less, alarming cases of project and equipment violations with the transfer to more complex and responsible work in the pressurized zone [germozona]. And as far as the "streamlining of the control system in subunits" is concerned, the real situation at the construction site does not tally with the reply.

We can only pin our hopes on the section of the ministerial reply which states: "The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is taking measures to strengthen the construction quality control services at nuclear power stations and plans to draw up and introduce regulations for a departmental construction quality control system defining the duties, rights, and responsibilities of subunits, services, and officials for the quality of the projects they are building..." Fine words. But they were written long ago and it is high time to get down to action.

Statistics Board Reports Spring Field Work Progress

LD301244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1130 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today reported on progress of spring field work. Mass sowing of spring crops is being carried out by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussia, Lithuania, the Volga area, and many areas of the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone. Altogether spring crops occupy 41.5 million hectares nationwide. In Siberia and the Kazakh virgin lands machine operators are mulching. On fields given over to intensive technology phosphate fertilizers are being applied; the soil is immediately packed so as to avoid moisture loss. In the European part of the country — in the Ukraine Moldavia and the North Caucasus — where winter crops are already blossoming, the second top-dressing of the crops is being carried out, as well as the fight against pests, disease, and weeds. In the south of the country harvesting of rape and alfalfa has started, while in other regions sowing of feed crops is in progress.

Specialists of Rosagroprom consider that in some farms this work is behind. Sowing of pulse crops is especially slow. At present, the higher authority does not permit unjustified, incompetent interference in the affairs of managers and agronomists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, it is worth remembering that each one of them is responsible for observing scientifically based agrotechnical requirements. After all, non-observance of them may lead to losses in the harvest. Here is an example: In the south of the non-Chernozem Zone the optimum time for sowing peas is already running out, but in the Tula, Orel, and Ryazan oblasts the plan has only been fulfilled by 25-30 percent. The plan for sowing pulse crops has not been fulfilled by farms of the Kuban and Daghestan. Sowing of soya is slow in Rostov Oblast and Krasnodar Kray. How will the problem of enrichment of fodder with protein be solved there?

Agricultural Developments for 25-26 April Reported

LD270039 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 25-26 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 April

The large-scale sowing of corn for grain is under way in the Stavropol Kray. The best land, seeds, and fertilizer have been assigned to the operation, which involves over 100,000 hectares. Intensive technology will be used. Seed processing employing the "incrustation" method before sowing will boost the yield. Last year a farm which tried out this method in some fields produced a yield of 124 quintals per hectare of corn. (0100 GMT)

Sowing has begun in the rice fields of Turmenistan's Tashauz Oblast. Specialized farms in the area were given more than 2,500 hectares of prepared land before sowing began. (0500 GMT)

North Ossetia farmers finished sowing sunflowers today. (1800 GMT)

Spring wheat is the main crop in the Volga Region. In Saratov Oblast alone it now occupies about 800,000 hectares. Farms in Krasnokutskiy, Engelskiy, and other rayons of the steppe Volga Region began sowing of wheat today. Local selection sorts are used here predominantly for their high yield and drought resistance qualities. (2230 GMT)

In Kostroma sowing units have begun work. Spring sowing will be carried out on 320,000 hectares. One hectare in 10 will be cultivated using intensive technology. (2230 GMT)

Planting of potatoes has been started up in south Amur Oblast. Potatoes will be cultivated according to an intensive technology on two-thirds of the total acreage in the oblast, which, incidentally, is 13,000 hectares. (2300 GMT)

26 April

Massive field work is under way in Omsk Oblast, where machine operators are conducting harrowing of the tracts of land and application of fertilizers. Perennial grasses, which are sown on 500,000 hectares, have already been top-dressed on almost 200,000 hectares, which is significantly more than in the same period last year. (0000 GMT)

Spring field work has started earlier than usual in Kokchetav Oblast of Kazakhstan. Farms of the southern rayons have commenced moisture retention. A correspondent's report informs that more than one-third of the total spring wheat fields in the oblast this spring were alotted to cultivation according to intensive technologies. (0200 GMT)

Farmers of Belorussia have started sowing spring grain crops on the second million hectares. Sowing is being conducted predominantly according to an intensive technology. (0204 GMT)

Spring sowing has begun in Kostroma Oblast. Some 320,000 hectares are to be sown with spring cereals. (0800 GMT)

The main concern of farmers in Altay, where spring work in the fields is under way, is the area being farmed intensively. This area will be the largest intensively farmed area in Siberia and should this year provide Altay with approximately 1 million metric tons of supplementary wheat. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of oats and corn for silage has started in Ivanovo Oblast. Each 10th hectare of plowed land in Kostroma Oblast is to be cultivated using industrial technology. Sowing of wheat has begun in Saratov Oblast; the area under the most valuable hard varieties has been expanded by 50,000 hectares. (Moscow Television 26 Apr 86 1430 GMT)

TASS Commentator Views Disposal of Radioactive Waste

LD301746 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS — TASS commentator Lev Chernenko writes:

Radioactive substances are applied in science and production on an ever larger scale from one year to the next. However, radioactive waste, though small in quantity and of low intensity, has to be removed and disposed of. To this end the USSR has established the Radon scientific and production amalgamation.

Everything at Radon has been built to stand for centuries. Concrete storage blocks are to keep their contents for hundreds of years before they become safe. Radioactive decay will continue for 300 or even 500 years within but deadly radiation will be contained at Radon and never do any harm.

Strong shielding minimizes the influence of radiation on the environment and sensitive instruments are continuously monitoring the environmental condition. Pickups in the workshops and laboratories of the amalgamation are linked to a radiation safety computer and there are alarms in the corridors of buildings and at every piece of equipment. All this makes it possible to obtain information instantaneously.

Every worker in the amalgamation has a personal code. When it is fed to the computer, it prints out the radiation doses received at work. We asked the computer about A. Pryakhina and got the answer that during 20 years of employment that laboratory assistant had not been exposed in total even to an annual, harmless dose. No occupational diseases have ever been recorded at Radon.

The charts drawn up at Radon show how the character of global radioactive fallout changes along with atmospheric precipitation. The peak was recorded in the early 1960s, when atmospheric nuclear tests were still conducted. Radioactive fallout began to decreased after 1963 when the treaty prohibiting nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water had entered into force. The 1970s, the period of detente, saw a substantial drop in that figure.

Cosmonauts Complete 7th Week in Space; Rest Planned

LD301257 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS — Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev are completing the seventh week of their flight in orbit.

In the past days, the crew of the manned complex was engaged in unloading the *Progress-26* unmanned freighter and conducted operations to fit out the *Mir* station with new instruments and equipment. The cosmonauts also performed geophysical experiments under the programme for exploring the earth's natural resources and the environment.

Today, the cosmonauts will continue work with the cargo craft, carry out a series of visual observations, photograph individual regions of the earth's surface using hand-held cameras, and hold two-hour physical training sessions.

On May 1, the crew will have a day of rest. A video footage of the May Day demonstration of the working people from the Red Square is planned for the cosmonauts.

According to the telemetered information and reports from orbit, the flight of the manned *Mir — Soyuz T-15 — Progress-26* comlex is proceeding normally. Leonid Kizim and Vladimir solovev are in good health.

'Mir' Station Uses Preprogrammed Operations

LD300904 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1730 GMT on 29 April carries a report by Petr Pelekhov on the continuing activities of the *Mir* station cosmonauts.

Speaking about communications sessions with the Flight Control Center, he says that as soon as the *Mir* station gets out of the range of radio visibility, information is taken from the *Salyut-7* station. The amount of information has sharply increased, all of it requiring attention and analysis. This is where the *Mir* station shows its obvious advantages over its predecessor.

For example, for the first time there is no need to carry out any kind of planned technical operation, to be forced to wait for the station to be in the zone of radio visibility at the necessary moment. The whole program is created in advance on Earth. It is transmitted to the computer complex, consisting of seven computers on board the station, so that everything is done by the computer. Much is already entrusted to the computers, because the station is being brought into permanent operating mode gradually, with thorough testing of all systems. For the first time, using the new technology, the crew has literally just executed one of the operations on orienting the station. This operation is one of so-called 'gravitational stabilization'. On the *Salyut-6* and *Salyut-7* stations this was carried out manually.

In a communications session Leonid Kizim speaks about how it felt to carry out this operation using computer technology. The digital computer complex on the *Mir* makes it possible for the crew to solve many complex tasks. Having given the digital machine the command on gravitational stabilization, it took the station out of the cosmonauts' hands into its own and continued to maintain the gravitational orientation.